



**General Assembly
Security Council**

Distr.: General
3 February 2015
English
Original: Arabic

**General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 35
The situation in the Middle East**

**Security Council
Seventieth year**

**Identical letters dated 23 January 2015 from the Permanent
Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council**

On instructions from my Government, I transmit herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed in December 2014 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nawaf Salam
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-01381 (E) 090215 110215



Please recycle 



**Annex to the identical letters dated 23 January 2015 from the
Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the
Security Council**

Land violations

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
2 December 2014	1615	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Hummer vehicle, a Defender vehicle, a Merkava tank and seven soldiers approached from within occupied territory opposite the Lebanese Army Maysat checkpoint. The enemy soldiers opened the gate and crossed the technical fence by approximately 500 metres in the direction of the Maysat East position, without crossing the Blue Line. At 1655 hours, the soldiers and the vehicles returned into occupied territory without closing the gate, and the tank positioned itself behind the earthen berm. At 1900 hours, they closed the gate and departed into occupied territory.
	1630	Within occupied Palestinian territory opposite the towns of Yarun and Marun al-Ra's, a Merkava tank and four Israeli enemy soldiers took up positions behind the earthen berm near the Salhah position. The tank pointed its cannon at Lebanese territory opposite the town of Yarun. At 1730 hours, it pointed its cannon at Iran park in the town of Marun al-Ra's.
3 December 2014	0812 0947	Within occupied Palestinian territory, an Israeli enemy Merkava tank positioned itself opposite Maysat and pointed its cannon at Lebanese territory and the Lebanese Army checkpoint.
4 December 2014	0735	Within occupied Palestinian territory, an Israeli enemy Merkava tank positioned itself behind the earthen berm near the Salhah position and pointed its cannon at Lebanese territory opposite the town of Marun al-Ra's.
	1008	Within occupied Palestinian territory at point B-3, opposite Ra's al-Naquirah, an Israeli enemy patrol trained vehicle-mounted weapons on a Lebanese Army patrol.
6 December 2014	0700	Opposite the Wazzani resort, within occupied Palestinian territory, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising a bulldozer, two Merkava tanks and 10 soldiers approached, opened the gate and crossed the technical fence without violating the Blue Line. The bulldozer broke rocks, some of which fell on the Wazzani resort belonging to Husayn Abdullah. One of the tanks pointed its cannon at Lebanese territory.
7 December 2014	1200	Within the Summaqah site in the occupied Shab'a Farms, the Israeli enemy used a crane to mount a device on the pole at that location and performed maintenance work on the cameras. The crane was guarded by two Merkava tanks and enemy soldiers, who deployed around the site.
	1300	Medium weapon fire was heard intermittently from the Israeli enemy position of Ruwaysat al-'Alam, within the occupied Shab'a Farms.
8 December 2014	0430	From within the occupied Shab'a Farms, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territory for 30 seconds.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
10 December 2014	1705 1820	From the Tall al-Rahib position, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territory.
11 December 2014	0930	During a Lebanese Army patrol of the Lebanese-Palestinian border, opposite point BP2 (Labbunah), Israeli enemy soldiers pointed a machine gun mounted on one of their vehicles at Lebanese Army soldiers.
	1630 2130	From its position at Tall al-Rahib opposite the town of Ayta al-Sha'b, inside occupied Palestinian territory, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territory.
14 December 2014	1105	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Merkava tank and an M113 personnel carrier took up positions near the Tall al-Rahib opposite the town of Ayta al-Sha'b. The tank pointed its cannon at a patrol of the Observer Group Lebanon that was conducting routine activities inside Lebanese territory.
16 December 2014	0930	From inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite the Abbad post, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer vehicles, a civilian vehicle and a JCB bulldozer approached. The bulldozer dug a 500-metre trench five metres from the technical fence. At 1335 hours, while a Lebanese Army patrol was monitoring the violation, enemy soldiers loaded and pointed their weapons at Lebanese soldiers, one of them firing into the air. At 1510 hours, the patrol departed into occupied territory.
17 December 2014	0815 1225	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising a personnel carrier, a bulldozer and a pick-up truck approached opposite the Lebanese Army checkpoint of Udaysah. Six soldiers stepped out and dug alongside the road adjacent to the technical fence. One of the soldiers made obscene gestures and aimed his personal weapon at the Lebanese Army soldiers positioned at the roadblock.
	0930	A crane, a white civilian vehicle and a pick-up truck approached opposite the Lebanese Army Maysat position near pole No. 40. Seven persons in plain clothes stepped out and began mounting a black box and a surveillance camera on the pole. They departed at 1530 hours.
18 December 2014	1530 1700	The Israeli enemy combed the perimeter of the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms with medium weapons.
19 December 2014	0800	Inside occupied territory opposite Kafr Killa, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Hummer vehicle and three soldiers took up positions in the emplacement near the technical fence. One of the soldiers trained his weapon on Lebanese territory. Inside occupied territory, a Merkava tank was seen at Tallat Riya' pointing its cannon at Lebanese territory. At 0850 hours, the patrol departed into occupied territory.
20 December 2014	1110	Opposite the town of Duhayrah, an Israeli enemy soldier aimed his personal weapon at Lebanese Army soldiers.
24 December 2014	1430	Israeli enemy soldiers inside occupied territory opposite Labbunah, near point BP2, trained a vehicle-mounted machine gun on Lebanese Army soldiers who were patrolling the Lebanese-Palestinian border.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
29 December 2014	1500	A Merkava tank moved from the position of Birkat Risha to that of Zar'it barracks, positioning itself approximately six metres from the technical fence. It pointed its cannon at Lebanese territory for approximately 20 seconds. At 1520 hours, while returning to the Birkat Risha position, it again pointed its cannon at Lebanese territory for approximately 10 seconds.
30 December 2014	0650	A Merkava tank positioned itself at East Maysat and pointed its cannon at Lebanese territory.
	1300	On the outskirts of Shab'a town, in the locality of Bastarah, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising 11 soldiers crossed the withdrawal line and entered liberated Lebanese territory by a distance of 41 metres.
	1500	
	1515	Opposite point M9, the Ghajar-Wazzani bridge, an Israeli enemy tank pointed its cannon towards an Observer Group Lebanon patrol and Lebanese territory.
31 December 2014	0800	From inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite Jall al-'Alam, Israeli enemy soldiers trained their weapons on Lebanese Army soldiers who were conducting a routine patrol along the Lebanese-Palestinian border.
	1025	Light and medium weapons were heard combing the area of Zibdin inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	1100	

Sea violations

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
1 December 2014	0845	An Israeli enemy civilian vessel approached and stopped alongside the line of buoys opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, inside Lebanese territorial waters. Three enemy launches then approached. In the region of buoy No. 1, several individuals in diving gear lowered a rectangular concrete base using a crane.
3 December 2014	1140	Three enemy launches approached, and one of the individuals on board continued to carry out underwater maintenance work.
5 December 2014	0940	In the open sea off Ra's al-Naqurah, nine medium balloons were observed heading from occupied Palestinian waters in the direction of Lebanese territorial waters.
	1440	
7 December 2014	1800	From within occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy launch directed a searchlight towards a Lebanese fishing boat inside Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds.
11 December 2014	1925	From inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters four times in two minutes.
12 December 2014	2125	From inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds.
	2150	From inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 40 seconds.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
	2220	From inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds.
16 December 2014	0415	Individuals aboard an enemy launch directed a searchlight towards a Lebanese fishing boat and hurled obscenities using a megaphone. At 2200 hours, a civilian enemy vessel and tugboat guarded by two enemy launches carried out maintenance work on the surface and under water.
17 December 2014	0810 0845	The vessel that had approached on 1 December 2014 retreated and stopped along the line of buoys at a distance of 800 metres to the south. The tugboat circled it, accompanied by a launch.
18 December 2014	0045	Guarded by two launches, the Israeli enemy completed the underwater maintenance work that it had begun on 1 December 2014, approximately 400 metres south of buoy No. 4.
19 December 2014	—	The Israeli enemy completed the maritime maintenance work that it had begun on 1 and 18 December 2014, approximately 500 metres south of buoys No. 4 and 5.
22 December 2014	0830	From inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, individuals aboard an Israeli enemy launch threatened and insulted a sailor inside Lebanese territorial waters.
31 December 2014	0400	From inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters and a Lebanese fishing boat for 30 seconds. It used a megaphone to address the latter in Arabic, saying "You'd better back up so I don't run into you".

Air violations

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
2 December 2014	1200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2230 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1645	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 2135 hours over Kafr Killa.
3 December 2014	0600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Zahlah, the Shuf, Iqlim al-Kharrub and Baalbek before leaving at 2240 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1240	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1450 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1300	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0725 hours on 4 December 2014 over Kafr Killa.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
4 December 2014	0650	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1200 hours over Rumaysh.
	0900	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the Riyaq air base before leaving at 1200 hours.
	0930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2020 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0945	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1110 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1035	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 2140 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, the Shuf and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 0700 hours on 5 December 2014 over Kafr Killa.
	2035	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the occupied Shab'a Farms. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1550 hours on 5 December 2014 over Kafr Killa.
5 December 2014	1015	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the occupied Shab'a Farms. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Rashayya, Hasbayya, Jubb Jannin, Kasrawan, Matn and the South before leaving at 1515 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1500	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1955 hours over Kafr Killa.
6 December 2014	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the South before leaving at 1220 hours over Naqurah.
	1045	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, the South and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 2030 hours over Naqurah.
	1925	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and the Shuf before leaving at 0210 hours on 7 December 2014 over Alma al-Sha'b.
7 December 2014	0200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and the Shuf before leaving at 0710 hours over Naqurah.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
	0550	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf, Iqlim al-Kharrub, Riyaq, Baalbek and the South before leaving at 0030 hours on 8 December 2014 over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1020	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1455	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1640 hours over Alma Al-Sha'b.
8 December 2014	0015	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1100 hours over Rumaysh.
	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Jubayl and Shikka before leaving at 1525 hours over Naqurah.
	0940	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1700 hours over Naqurah.
	1800	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace opposite Ra's al-Naqurah and fired several decoy flares over Lebanese territorial waters.
	1810	
10 December 2014	1455	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the South before leaving at 2115 hours over Kafr Killa.
11 December 2014	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa, the South, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1600 hours over Rumaysh.
	0915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf and the South before leaving at 1700 hours over Rumaysh.
15 December 2014	1630	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 2230 hours over Kafr Killa.
16 December 2014	1825	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circling over Lebanese territorial waters off Ra's al-Naqurah, where they released seven decoy flares.
17 December 2014	0030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf and the South before leaving at 0630 hours over Naqurah.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and the South before leaving at 1300 hours over Naqurah.
	0820	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over Jazzin and Shikka before leaving at 0945 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	0905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the Shab'a Farms. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1450 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0935	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the Shab'a Farms. It circled over Hasbayya, the Shab'a Farms and the South before leaving at 1400 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Hasbayya, Nabatiyah, Iqlim al-Kharrub, the Shuf and the South before leaving at 2220 hours over Naqurah.
18 December 2014	1530 1700	Israeli enemy helicopters circled over the occupied Shab'a Farms.
21 December 2014	1315	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1415 hours over Kafr Killa.
23 December 2014	1615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0700 hours on 24 December 2014 over Rumaysh.
24 December 2014	0620	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2320 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0930	An Israel enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1440 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1105	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1425 hours over Rumaysh.
25 December 2014	0730	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1645 hours over Naqurah.
	1005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1500 hours over Kafr Killa.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
	1135	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1235 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
26 December 2014	0535	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1620 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	0600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1855 hours over Naqurah.
26 December 2014	1450	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 2250 hours over Naqurah.
	1720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0100 hours on 27 December 2014 over Naqurah.
27 December 2014	1735	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2100 hours over Kafr Killa.
29 December 2014	0745	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1630 hours over Rumaysh.
	0940	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 2145 hours over Kafr Killa.
30 December 2014	0655	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1950 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1315 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1225	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1400 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2100	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf and the South before leaving at 0225 hours on 31 December 2014 over Rumaysh.
31 December 2014	0600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the South before leaving at 2300 hours over Rumaysh.



Security Council

Distr.: General
3 February 2015
English
Original: Chinese

Letter dated 3 February 2015 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that the Security Council is scheduled to hold an open debate on "Maintenance of international peace and security: reflect on history, reaffirm the strong commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations" on Monday, 23 February 2015. A concept note, prepared to inform the discussion, is attached (see annex).

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Liu Jieyi
Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China
to the United Nations

15-01392 (E) 060215 170215



Please recycle 



Annex to the letter dated 3 February 2015 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Concept note

Maintenance of international peace and security: reflect on history, reaffirm the strong commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations

This year marks the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations and the victory won in the world war against fascism. The United Nations, born out of the ashes of the Second World War, is the result of humankind's long struggle for peace and development. It is the living manifestation of the lofty aspiration: "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind" and "to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours". It also reflects the international community's common ideal of maintaining peace and security and promoting economic development. As the most universal, representative and authoritative intergovernmental international organization, the United Nations has endured many trials and undertaken an extraordinary journey, playing a key role in maintaining world peace, promoting common development and advancing international cooperation.

During its presidency of the Security Council in February 2015, China proposes to hold an open debate on "Maintenance of international peace and security: reflecting on history and reaffirming our strong commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations". Its reasons for holding this open debate are the following.

Since the founding of the United Nations 70 years ago, the world has gone through profound and complex changes. Nevertheless, the global trend toward multipolarity and the process of economic globalization remain unchanged, as does the fact that peace and development are the two underlying themes of our time. Humanity now faces an unprecedented historical opportunity and the future for development is increasingly bright. The important principles established by the Charter of the United Nations, including respect for State sovereignty and territorial integrity, peaceful settlement of international disputes and non-interference in other countries' internal affairs, together make up the foundation of contemporary international law and international relations. They are also the core elements that must be upheld through the international rule of law. History has repeatedly proven that these principles, if upheld and promoted, will be a blessing for humankind, while any attempt to deviate from or deny them will cause endless trouble. Member States should reflect fully on the background to the founding of the United Nations with a view to better cherishing and maintaining peace together in the future. There will be hope for peace only when the scourge of war is not forgotten. Member States should reaffirm their strong commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as well as the basic norms governing international relations. At the same time, they should commit themselves to the noble cause of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international equity and justice, and should undertake never to go to war again. The international community

should advocate the concept of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, promote a new model of international relations based on win-win cooperation, and work together to build a harmonious world of enduring peace, universal security and common prosperity.

We hope that this open debate will serve as an important opportunity for Member States to reaffirm their commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, create a suitable atmosphere for the United Nations to commemorate the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations and the victory won in the war against fascism, and launch the relevant commemoration process. We suggest that the open debate focus on the following aspects:

- We should conscientiously maintain the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The Charter provides a firm foundation for the truly universal application of international law to all countries and the advancement of the international rule of law. All countries should review the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, abide by the commitment to maintain peace and the rule of law, and persevere in advancing the international rule of law and international equity and justice.
- We should persevere in upholding the principles of sovereign equality and non-interference in internal affairs. Sovereignty is the fundamental symbol of a country's independence, and it is also the embodiment and reliable guarantee of national interests. The sovereign independence and territorial integrity of States must not be infringed upon. Countries, big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, are all equal members of the international community, and they are all entitled to participate in international affairs on an equal footing. Countries' internal affairs should be managed by their own peoples. Member States should respect each other's core interests and major concerns as well as the social system and development path chosen by countries themselves. The Security Council, when deploying United Nations peacekeeping operations and carrying out post-conflict peacebuilding efforts, should respect the leading role of the countries involved and pay attention to their concerns.
- We should commit ourselves to the peaceful settlement of international disputes. The international community should be committed to resolving differences and disputes between countries peacefully, through dialogue and consultation. The Security Council should earnestly advocate peaceful solutions to disputes and support, as a matter of priority, the efforts of the countries involved and regional organizations to resolve disputes through dialogue, negotiation, reconciliation, good offices and other peaceful means. Before exercising its right to make a recommendation under Chapter VI of the Charter, the Security Council should fully consider whether that is helpful to the ongoing efforts for the peaceful settlement of disputes. The Security Council should be cautious with regard to the use of coercive measures, and should strictly ensure that such measures are taken only when international peace and security is under real threat.
- We should uphold democracy and the rule of law in international relations. Member States should abide by international law and universally recognized basic principles governing international relations. They should distinguish right from wrong and promote peace and development with universally

applicable rules. We should all uphold the authority and sanctity of international law and international order. All countries must exercise their rights in accordance with law and reject any attempt to distort international law. Equal and democratic participation must be upheld in the establishment of international rules. In particular, small and medium-sized developing countries, which make up the majority of the membership of the United Nations, should participate on an equal footing in the establishment of international rules related to peace and security.

- We should pursue common development and win-win cooperation. The foundation of common security is the development and prosperity of all countries. While pursuing its own development, every country should also work for the development of others, so that a greater number of people in all countries can benefit more from the gains of development. Win-win cooperation should be a basic policy goal for Member States in dealing with international affairs. Member States should align their domestic interests with the common interests of all countries, and strive to expand the convergence of interests among them. We should always act in unity, shoulder common responsibilities and tackle global challenges together.
-